

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXVI. { N. E. CORLEIGH, D.D., Editor.  
FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. } NO. 10.  
Office, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

For Zion's Herald.  
GLACIERS.  
BY REV. J. H. JENNE.  
Glacial action—Theory questioned—Another proposed.  
Mr. Editor—Yourself and readers may regard my topic as most especially cool; but having, as I trust, obtained your winter outfit of coal and clothing, you ought not to be seriously incensed by ideal frost. And has not winter its own peculiar charms? Has not my subject, besides its intrinsic attractions, been honored with treatment by most distinguished names, and received the highest adornments of literature?

The glacial theory has grown to great importance in modern times, to such extent, that the extensive researches and scholarly labors of Prof. Agassiz have largely contributed. The earlier published studies on this subject were mostly limited to the glacial period now extinct, and which, except in very high latitudes, are found only on mountain slopes and above the line of perpetual snow.

BREADTH OF ANCIENT GLACIAL FIELD.  
Prof. Agassiz and others find the results of glacial extension and action on the earth's surface, over a large portion of the northern hemisphere from the polar region southward, indicating the whole to have been, at some period, a vast ice-field, whose altitude was as that of the mountains. The glacial field of modern study, compared with that of earlier speculation, is as the boundless snows of mid-winter to the occasional drift which lies in the lap of May. According to the later theory, the glaciers extend as far as the most arid wastes of the universal ice past, and their local effects are the results of expiring energies which once wrestled with continents, and rounded and rasped the world's rough faces.

THEORY UNSATISFACTORY.  
The theory is, however, still in an unsatisfactory state. The signs of the past indicate, not only an ice period of ages of comparatively unknown winter, but also ages of unknown summer in the same region. Are these alternations to be repeated, or did Nature experiment from broad extremes inward, until the mean of propriety was reached, henceforth to be observed? How difficult to conceive of physical nature, except as working in circles and reproducing her great phenomenal varieties and vicissitudes in measured periods. The idea of ages of such boreal rigors, preceded or followed by ages of tropical influence, for the only, of which the least concrete notion is, in the opinion of the most noted authorities, in the opinion of the coming future, shows Nature as capricious, and either as losing its capacity, or changing its reason, neither of which we are willing to concede. So far as I understand Prof. Agassiz, to assign probable cause for the ice age and its glacial products, it would be more satisfactory if his case of causation were more general, and the working cause more harmoniously diffused with the great working forces of nature. So grand a vicissitude, by nature's decree, to be associated with other phenomena of equal grandeur, constituting a family group begotten of some generic cause—the worthy sign of cyclopaean progeny.

GLACIAL ACTION—AUTHORITIES.  
The glacial motion has become matter of general notoriety and wonder; but the cause assigned for it is liable to serious objection. Prof. Agassiz, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly* on this subject, gives the general conclusion of the most noted authorities, in connection with his own. The difference between himself and them is slight. They find the cause wholly in gravity—in the weight of the mass. He conceives that to be the principal cause, but superadds another force, that of dilatation, arising from the freezing of water filtrated through the ice mass. The porosity of the mass, making filtration practicable, he ascribes to the peculiar process of glacial ice formation in progress from snow to ice. The writer of this article proposes to show, from reasons well known to you, that the cause of the ice age is not in the weight of the mass, but in the action of the sun, and that the cause of the ice age is not in the weight of the mass, but in the action of the sun.

GLACIAL DESCRIPTION.  
Glaciers are now found in mountain valleys, above the line of perpetual frost, on a plane inclined to the horizon from five to fifteen degrees, with respect to the larger ones; while the inclination of the smaller is, sometimes, to the extent of fifty degrees. They are spread out and adjusted laterally to the shape of the valley, varying in breadth from several miles to a few hundred feet, and averaging from two to three hundred feet annually. If two hundred and fifty be the mean, the rate is slightly more than three tenths of an inch per hour; and if uniform, of course, unappreciable, at the moment, to the eye, but easily enough measured on the scale of months or years.

In high northern latitudes, the glacial mass is now found spread over vast plains, in both horizontal and inclined position. The Humboldt glacier in the north of Greenland is an instance. The theory being allowed which claims universality for the glacier, and glacial action, from the pole to temperate latitudes, in past ages, there must have been a time when the ice mass on a horizontal plane was as extensive as it is now. This makes necessary that a cause, of action assigned, which would meet the demand of horizontal, as well as inclined motion. This fact the present theory overlooks, or for it makes no provision.

HOW GRAVITY AFFECTS BODIES.  
If gravity operates on a solid mass having horizontal support, its effect will be as zero. If the supporting surface is inclined to perpendicularity, then resistance will be as zero. In the first instance, there will be no disturbance of rest; in the second, nothing to hinder motion. But between these two extremes, there must be a line of indifference where the two powers have equilibrium, and neither preponderates. This is a line of varying inclination, as the conditions of the supporting and supported bodies differ.

Round bodies, or those on wheels, will move on a gentle grade. If the slope is small, the line of gravity is carried and kept forward of the point of support, and the bodies are suitably to overcome, motion follows with constant acceleration from momentum. In bodies which are high, in proportion to their extent of base, the line of gravity falls forward of the center of support, and the body then rolls forward. Until the supporting surface is vertical, the strain of gravity is as zero, producing impingement—an element of resistance known as friction. This is most formidable, as the inclination is slight, and the bodies are suited to interpretate each other. On a yielding inclination, the advantage of roundness to the wheel is soon lost by sinking; and in bodies of narrow, sharp, or rough base, the action is immediately resisted. The line of inclination, then, where the force of gravity and resistance have equilibrium, has large variation. But it will be seen, as we proceed, that the glacier and its supporting base are so conditioned, in themselves, and with respect to each other, as to present the strongest possible resistance to gravity.

OTHER VIEWS OF GRAVITY UNFAVORABLE TO ALLEGED THEORY.  
The strain of gravity is unimpaired, of uniform force, and in one direction only. Matter, in its passive

condition, is wholly inert of itself. Being at rest, or in motion, it will always so continue, until some force, foreign to itself, shall give it arrest motion. The strain of gravity, at the first instant, in opposition to the form resistance weaker than itself, will move its object from a state of rest, in amount equal to the excess of gravity over resistance. The strain of the second instant, being on a body already in motion, its result will be compounded of the two strains multiplied into each other, and so on through any series of instants, each and every will be secured, whose accumulative ratio will be as the square of the distance.

The phenomenal result, then, of a gravitating force on the glacial mass, should be a largely accelerated motion on the lower sections of an inclination whose length is miles, and a widely variant rate of motion over all the sections of the plane, as their degrees of inclination vary, and also a large and ever growing accumulation of ice mass on the slightly inclined or level portions, whose sluggish current will not transcend its burden even as fast as the more rapid flow below will furnish. Gravity being as zero on a horizontal plane, all its leverage of power comes from descent, and is exactly proportionate thereto; and to this same rule, the effects of that force must inexorably conform. In the harmonized statements of glacial phenomena, by experienced observers, I see nothing which answers to the demands of this law.

Prof. Forbes supposed, that in some experiments made, he had discovered accelerated motion on the steepest slopes. This will have subsequent consideration, and be shown, if true, to be required by another hypothesis. It is sufficient here to say, that if the difference is at all answerable to the demand, no nice experiment will be required to detect it.

[Concluded next week.]

LIFE.  
Life is good, for God did give it—  
Good to all who rightly live it;  
Suffering conflict makes its grand;  
Faith triumphs make its holy;  
Leads on the Father's hand.  
Life is hidden in a chamber  
Ever hidden from a stranger;  
There is life and strong emotion,  
Thoughts and feelings, sacred sorrow,  
Tossing like a troubled ocean;  
With serene, though dark the morn.  
Life is conflict, earnest, stern,  
Much to conquer, more to learn;  
Much above there is a helper;  
Faith voices cheer and gladness;  
Heavenly lights forth to fall,  
Angels shout each victory won.  
Life is swift. The years go by;  
A moment, and the day is o'er;  
Still the golden noon is ours;  
Fruit we're running down the past,  
Fruit we're running down the past,  
Fruit we're running down the past,  
Fruit we're running down the past.

THE EARLY TEMPERANCE REFORM IN CONNECTICUT.  
BY REV. DR. DOBCHER.  
The famous report of Dr. Beecher, presented in the previous paper, commended itself instantaneously to the public mind. In many localities it was received with acclamation. It was sanctioned by the approbation, not only of the clergy, but also of civilians of every grade, governors, judges, lawyers and physicians. It is said that a very perceptible reform followed, in the first marked temperance reformation in the United States, beginning in 1812.

FEARS—POLICY OF THE REFORM.  
Some very prudent persons feared the results of such a movement. Of this number it is said that Rev. Dr. Dwight was one. While he appreciated the excellencies and approved of their zeal, he apprehended that they might transcend the sanction of public sentiment; but, nevertheless, with a benignant smile, peculiarly his own, he said, "If my young friends think it best to proceed, God forbid that I should oppose or hinder them, or withhold my suffrage." Dr. Beecher, subsequently referring to this action in which he took such a leading part, said, "I was not headstrong then, but I was heartstrong. O very, very I had read and studied everything on the subject I could lay hands on. We did not then say a word about wine, because we thought it was, in this sudden onset, to attack that which was most prevalent and deadly; and that it was as much as would be safe to take hold of one such dragon by the horns, without tackling another; but in ourselves we were resolved to inhibit wine, and in our families we generally did."

It seems proper that a brief sketch of the movement of the number it is said that Rev. Dr. Dwight was one. While he appreciated the excellencies and approved of their zeal, he apprehended that they might transcend the sanction of public sentiment; but, nevertheless, with a benignant smile, peculiarly his own, he said, "If my young friends think it best to proceed, God forbid that I should oppose or hinder them, or withhold my suffrage." Dr. Beecher, subsequently referring to this action in which he took such a leading part, said, "I was not headstrong then, but I was heartstrong. O very, very I had read and studied everything on the subject I could lay hands on. We did not then say a word about wine, because we thought it was, in this sudden onset, to attack that which was most prevalent and deadly; and that it was as much as would be safe to take hold of one such dragon by the horns, without tackling another; but in ourselves we were resolved to inhibit wine, and in our families we generally did."

FURTHER EFFORTS IN CONNECTICUT.  
Should be introduced here, and the results of those movements, before we proceed to give an account of the new enterprise in Massachusetts, because they really began first in Connecticut. At the adjournment of the General Association (June, 1812), Rev. Mr. Beecher, who had been appointed chairman of the committee to whom this movement had been entrusted, carried on a very extensive correspondence with his ministerial brethren, and also with distinguished citizens in that State, upon the subject of a reform in public morals, from the prevailing vices of intemperance, Sabbath breaking, profanity, etc. A preliminary meeting of the committee was held at the residence of Rev. Mr. Beecher, in the city of New Haven, Oct. 26th, at which Rev. Dr. Dwight presided, and a committee of twenty-six persons was appointed to correspond on the subject, to prepare a Constitution and an Address to the Public, to arrange for the organization of the society, etc. This committee comprised some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State, viz: Rev. Messrs. Timothy Dwight, D.D., Dr. Perley, Herman Humphrey, L. Beecher, Calvin Chapin, Amos Basset, Asahel Hooker, and Hon. Roger M. Sherman, Tapping Reeve, Theodore Dwight, John Treadwell, Zephaniah Swift, Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Dea. Jonathan Huntington, etc. During the following winter the "Society for the Reformation of Morals" was organized.

REV. LYMAN BEECHER PREACHES BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT ON REFORM.  
In the evening of Oct. 27th, the day after the fore-mentioned meeting, Rev. Mr. Beecher preached his famous sermon, entitled "A Reformation in Morals: Practicable and Indispensable." The State Legislature was then holding its autumnal session in New Haven, and the members generally attended the services. Several editions of this discourse were held, and a thrilling popularity, and Rev. Dr. Beecher says of it, that it was "The most eloquent, perhaps, of all his printed works, and must be referred to as a conspicuous forerunner of the great Temperance Reformation." He says (page 9).

There were consumed in the days of our fathers the proportion of five gallons of ardent spirits for every man, woman, and child in the land; and at an expense more than sufficient to support the gospel, the civil government, and every school and literary institution?

Mr. Editor—The recent acts of the Canadian authorities in reference to raiders, has given satisfaction to the minds of all lovers of justice, and has given them a feeling of triumph over the sympathizers of secession who are still numerous in many places in the Province. Toronto has been one of the centers where they have congregated, and there they held a meeting to denounce the government. To their confusion, they object failed; and after several speeches against them, among which that of Mr. Allen deserves particular mention, the meeting carried a resolution supporting the government in its decisions.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSIONS OF THE CONFEDERATION scheme continue, and inspire our people with patriotic anticipations of future national greatness. The prospects of being consigned to the tender mercies of the Romanists, however, have stirred the Lower Can-

adian Protestants to earnest efforts for Educational reform. A leading Montreal paper, which was the principal opponent of the Wesleyans in their late attempt to unite all the Upper Canadian Colleges under one University, thereby to raise the standard of learning, and to increase the efficiency of the colleges themselves, is now advocating a somewhat similar scheme for the Wesleyan Romanists. The Romanists of the West are consequently endeavoring to obtain greater power than ever to controvert the Protestants of the East.

For some time our Missionary Anniversaries have been occupying the attention of our church. Those of this year have possessed an importance exceeding any of former years. The aid which we have had from the English Society will cease with this year, as its own operations demand more than all its pecuniary resources. We will lose by this arrangement \$10,000, the amount received last year; and added to this, the \$10,000 of debt, has made the appeals to Canadian generosity more earnest than usual. A powerful impetus has been given to missionary zeal by the speeches of Rev. Zachariah Taylor, D.D., who has refused extended proposals from the British and Foreign Bible Society, in order to act as General Secretary of our Missions. He is now visiting all them, so as to ascertain which of them may be formed into self-sustaining circuits. This work is much needed, as there are places where missionary funds should not have been expended for many years.

Much valuable information has been communicated by Rev. Thomas Wadley, lately returned from a sojourn of nine years among the Indians of the Saskatchewan plains. The climate of that country is so mild that horses graze out all winter, the grass in summer reaches to the saddle-girths, and even in winter, the Indians, though they do not "take off their skin and sit in their bones," frequently attire themselves in the convenient garments of the "Grease Sack." Some of Mr. Wadley's own friends are making \$10,000 a year, in washing gold. Beds of coal, one of them, I think, 600 miles in length, are abundant upon the Saskatchewan, and its tributaries. The whole territory, he believes, is capable of sustaining a population of 60,000,000. The most interesting fact, however, in connection with that country, is the impartation to the Crees, by one of our former missionaries, Rev. James Evans, of a written language. The characters invented by him are generally known as "syllabic"; but they are really "phonetic," representing with their terminations, all the sounds of a language by the knowledge of which one may travel over the whole of the Hudson's Bay Territory. In this language are printed, the Bible, a hymn book, catechism, and Mr. Wesley's abridgement of the liturgy. Though the fact is not generally known, Mr. W. has found the use of this latter book invaluable in training the Indians in doctrine and worship.

Revivals have been frequent, and we look for an increase in our membership this year.

THE SOUL'S MANNER OF LIFE.  
God's affliction, whether light or grave,  
The messenger sent down to thee. Do thou  
With courtesy receive him: rise and bow;  
And ere his shadow pass thy threshold, crave  
Pardon for his heavenly fire to love.  
Thou shalt be his to all his heart; allow  
No cloud of passion to usurp thy brow,  
Or make his heavenly will to be  
Of mortal kind to be despised.  
Grief should be  
Like joy—majestic, quiet, serene,  
Confirming, cleansing, raising, making free,  
And giving to the soul a new degree  
Of thoughts, great thoughts, thoughts lasting to the end.  
Andrew Dr. Vere.

THE METHODIST.  
From an article with the above heading in the *Christian Register*, of February 18, a Unitarian paper, we take the following long extract. It will do us no harm to learn what disinterested parties outside of our denomination think of us. The excellencies and defects of our ecclesiastical system and the way we work it, as judged by the writer, are candidly and frankly set forth. We should avail ourselves of all such kind expressions of opinion from those without as helps to a better understanding of the peculiarities of our system, and perhaps to a higher appreciation by ourselves of our real excellencies. We should be grateful even for a faithful showing of what others regard as our weaknesses and defects. They should esteem it as a favor to receive candid criticism made in the spirit of real kindness.

If we go back to 1760, when Barbara Heck and Philip Embury landed in New York city, and compare that congregation of humble worshippers who sat in the obscure dwelling on Barren Street, with the church which to-day extends its way over seven millions, we shall see at a glance the rapid growth of this communion. Let us try to get the secret of this remarkable success.

Methodism had its origin in the heart, and the very heart has become synonymous with faith and fervor. It is the heart which has been the source of its power, and it has always been characterized more by ecstasy of feeling than for profound or vigorous thought.

It deals more with the feelings than with the intellect. On its human side it has its roots in the impassioned sentiments. On its divine side it is quickened by the witness of the Spirit of God in its heart. From its heart book of the human spirit, it has been and is the most potent of the exclusive sects. In the realm of ideas it has never made important conquests, but has thrown all its muscle and energy into the realm of the emotions, and the great and all-absorbing thought of its preachers has been, "to save souls." Hence its trophies are in the domain of practical piety.

The Methodist Church is a powerful instrument for propagating the gospel. Its ecclesiastical system is comprehensive, yet minute in details, and provides a place and a work for each member. Nowhere does it place so much reliance on the individual as in the Methodist Church. The young man, awakened to a conviction of sin, as he cries out in the agony of alarm for pardoning mercy, or touched by the story of the prodigal, is welcomed to the church, and in the first hour of his conversion is grasped by the hand and cordially welcomed to the weekly class. In this way he is brought into fellowship with the more fervent brethren, and thus he is enabled to overcome his doubts and grief of soul. With tearful eyes he portrays his conflicts, and with the trembling hand of a neophyte joins in the enraptured hymn and fervent prayer.

As soon as his soul rests in the assurance of a "promised hope" he is led to the altar, and takes the baptismal vow. But while his feelings are flushed with his sacred conviction, he is not left to rest on his laurels. A single glimmer of sympathy is chilled by the presence of doubt, not one yearning desire is allowed to take root in the heart, and the whole prayer of the heart for want of utterance is allowed to be checked. The early religious affections are nourished and kept alive in every way, and get a firm hold on the heart, and no effort is spared to keep the heart from becoming cold. The discipline is given to speak of his religious experiences, and gives the freest utterance to his varied emotions and spiritual joys and sorrows. Besides this ample provision for the nurture of the religious feelings, the idea of fellowship pervades the entire ecclesiastical organization. The whole system is "a wheel within a wheel." The class meeting widens into a quarterly conference—this to a yearly one, until every four years it enlarges into a general conference, in which the entire denomination is represented. The system is admirably arranged so as to build up and cement a powerful denomination.

What has given increased vitality to Methodism in its rapid and spontaneous development? The secret lies in the fact that the natural growth of its principles and the demands of necessity. In England it was driven into a schism; but in this country it grew naturally and grew into a schism. Its entire financial system began in a local penny collection. So also as societies everywhere sprang up, and no minister could be found to occupy the sacred desk, the most devoted and zealous of the laity stepped forward, and thus arose that master-piece of popular ecclesiastical efficiency, the system of lay preaching. This is so in harmony with the spirit of the age, and the demands of adaptation to the real wants of American society. In like manner, also, the all pervading system of itinerancy was born out of a real need, and naturally grew into shape. The entire financial system of the denomination is admirably arranged so as to build up and cement a powerful denomination.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

Methodism is not only powerful as an ecclesiastical system, but it is also powerful as a social system. It is organized in the family at home, in the church, in the community, and in the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world. It is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world, and it is the recognized terms of membership throughout the world.

"I am proud to belong to a community who have never wavered in their attachment to the interests of those whom I thoroughly believe have right on their side. The other day a meeting was held at Barre, a town four miles from here, to consider the expediency of recognizing the so-called Confederate States. The meeting was a very large one, and a proposition having been put before the meeting by a clergyman of the Established Church that our Parliament should be petitioned to recognize the Southern States, an amendment was proposed by our own minister, the Rev. F. McDonald, 'That England should remain strictly neutral.' This proposition was supported by a speech of such power and eloquence, the claims of the Northern States were so clearly portrayed, and the perfidy of the South, that he carried the whole of the meeting with him, and at the close when it was put to the meeting, the proposer and second of the original proposition stood alone. 'Never,' said Mr. McDonald, 'should it be recorded in history that free, brave, and noble England put its name to a bloody corner stone of slavery.'"

"We are here in England chiefly a nation of shopkeepers." Our great merchants, as well as those who are engaged in the smaller undertakings of commerce, make money their first object. The great movements in the world they only notice as they affect their acquisition of wealth. The true source of the power, hence, the mighty influence which the money power has on the minds of our countrymen. But when the right is properly placed before them, they lose sight of themselves and their money, they give place to the feelings of their hearts, and they are ready to give up their money for the sake of the right. It is an inhabitant of New England, and if I could choose my own residence, it should be Boston.

"The States of New England, and especially Massachusetts, have performed deeds which will surprise the mighty acts of antiquity to lose their lustre, and coming generations will bless many of the actors on the theatre of the present age."

"When many who have given their wealth and their blood shall be gathered to their fathers, their deeds will survive them, for they will be stamped with immortality."

THE KIND OF MINISTERS NEEDED.  
BY PROF. F. W. FISK.

Ministers are called for who have wholly consecrated themselves to their work. The demand is for men, in full view of the difficulties which will beset their way, have undertaken the work with all its privations, responsibilities, and dangers, and are ready to go and to their race shall overlook all discouragements, and bear their right on through manifold trials to the accomplishment of their mission.

Such consecration would be secured, were it to secure no other result than to keep one in the ministry. Never were there stronger inducements than now, to deter young men from the clerical profession, but also to deter them away from it. It is a movement drawing to itself so much of positive religion, and going forth in the spirit of holy prophecies, will achieve glorious triumphs and take rank among the foremost forces of the Christian church.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.

And these privations—the common heritage of ministers—are now multiplying. While the most of the churches supplied with ministers are giving to their scanty substance, the vast majority of the churches now needing pastors, and of those that are to be added in the future, will be able to furnish but a few. The young men, however, who remain pure, while those for whose spiritual good he labors are becoming richer. He must "not be weary in well doing," for he sees numbers of his people repaying their gains.











Poetry.

THING OF GREAT PRICE.  
What is the thing of greatest price?  
The whole creation worships it,  
That which is lost in paradise,  
That which is Christ is found.

The soul of man, Jehovah's breath,  
Which keeps the world in being,  
Hells more to death than to life,  
Heaven's source to give it life.

God to reclaim it did not spare  
His well beloved Son,  
Jesus to save it designed to bear  
The sin of all in one.

The Holy Spirit sealed the plan,  
And pledged the blood divine  
To ransom every soul of man,  
That price was paid for mine.

And in this treasure home below  
In strength and grace  
Can none be strong and true,  
Till strength and spirit fall.

Then let us hasten round the cross  
This knowledge to obtain;  
Not by the soul's eternal loss,  
But everlasting gain.

James Montgomery.

Literary Notices.

AUTO-BIOGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., OF LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. Edited by Charles Beecher, with Illustrations. Vol. II. 12mo. pp. 567. New York: Harper & Brothers, Boston: A. Williams & Co.

The auto-biography of which this is the concluding volume, is one of the most interesting and readable that we have seen. Dr. Beecher was an original genius, and by nature a great man. He came upon the stage at an important period, and took a prominent part in the practical, ecclesiastical and reformatory questions of his day. Here he is permitted to tell his own story in his own way and style, which makes this book decidedly more readable than any other of the kind. A large vein of truthfulness runs through his nature and his life, which also runs through his work, and not unfrequently sparks even when his theme is solemn.

We thank God for such a man, for the work he accomplished, and for the book which will faithfully represent him to future generations. The auto-biography is a success, and itself will satisfy the reader better than any review which can be given of it.

Children.

A FAIRY TALE.  
O did you ever see a fairy?  
The tale that the quips tell  
Of two young girls who came to drink  
At a little fairy well?  
The words of the younger were as sweet  
As the smile of her baby lip;  
But the tongue of the eldest seemed to move  
As if from some magic lip.

At the well a beaver accented them,  
(A spirit in man disguise),  
The eldest spoke with a scornful brow,  
The youngest with a scornful eye.

Crack! crack! "When you speak, sweet girl,  
Pure gems from your lips shall fall;  
From your tongue shall a serpent crawl;  
And have you not met with the waters of life?  
The first with her pure, unadorned lip,  
The last with her serpent tongue!

The first is good nature—diamonds bright  
Of the darkest hue, and the second is gold;  
The last is a serpent—lashing the bright  
Of the snake wherever she goes.

ALOISE SENEFEIDER.

At Munich, in the year 1793, a new comedy was acted on the stage. The part of one of the characters, whose duty it was to keep the audience in a perpetual state of laughter, was sustained by a young man, whose manner and spirit were so strikingly different from the usual actors of the theatre, that he was soon the favorite of the audience. He was an active member of the Young Men's Methodist Missionary Society of Boston, an association which, in the earlier years of the mission, was the only one of its kind in the city. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his services to the cause of the church were many and valuable. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his services to the cause of the church were many and valuable.

Advertisements.

FOR THE MATION! COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!  
The World's Great Remedy  
FOR  
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,  
AND ALL  
DYSPEPSIA  
OF THE  
STOMACH AND BOWELS.

PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH BALM."  
BOSTON.

DYSPEPSIA is not only the sure forerunner of death, but the companion of a miserable life. It has been well called the Nation's Bane; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, are afflicted with it, than with any other ailment combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weakness and total insipidity to the stomach; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants, Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nausea at Stomach, and General Debility.

It subjects a part of the nourishing or hearty food, without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress, and often causes prostration. To cure the terrible ravages of this disease, we have PREPARED  
"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"  
and we pledge our reputation upon our statement, when we say it will

Advertisements.

THE TESTIMONY IS OVERWHELMING  
MASON & HAMLIN,  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
CABINET ORGANS,  
(an important improvement upon Melodeons, Harmoniums, and other instruments, and giving them the appearance of the following description of their work:

THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other premiums, have been awarded to them at the principal International Fairs in the world, within a few years. No other instrument of this class has EVER been awarded a gold medal in this country.

A MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT Organists, Pianists, Musical Directors and Composers in the world have expressed their opinions that no other instrument of this class equals those made by MASON & HAMLIN, and this testimony is full in our favor.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPARISONS instituted by gentlemen whose character and facilities for such investigations must give their testimony the greatest weight, is significant. The following are instances of recorded results of some of these:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 18, 1864, written by the Hon. Mr. J. M. McKim, of New York.]  
We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now sold in the United States is the greatest of real excellence. We have presented to our countrymen the results of our inquiries, and the opinion of the public has been in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ.

Advertisements.

THE TESTIMONY IS OVERWHELMING  
MASON & HAMLIN,  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
CABINET ORGANS,  
(an important improvement upon Melodeons, Harmoniums, and other instruments, and giving them the appearance of the following description of their work:

THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other premiums, have been awarded to them at the principal International Fairs in the world, within a few years. No other instrument of this class has EVER been awarded a gold medal in this country.

A MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT Organists, Pianists, Musical Directors and Composers in the world have expressed their opinions that no other instrument of this class equals those made by MASON & HAMLIN, and this testimony is full in our favor.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPARISONS instituted by gentlemen whose character and facilities for such investigations must give their testimony the greatest weight, is significant. The following are instances of recorded results of some of these:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 18, 1864, written by the Hon. Mr. J. M. McKim, of New York.]  
We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now sold in the United States is the greatest of real excellence. We have presented to our countrymen the results of our inquiries, and the opinion of the public has been in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ.

Advertisements.

THE TESTIMONY IS OVERWHELMING  
MASON & HAMLIN,  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
CABINET ORGANS,  
(an important improvement upon Melodeons, Harmoniums, and other instruments, and giving them the appearance of the following description of their work:

THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other premiums, have been awarded to them at the principal International Fairs in the world, within a few years. No other instrument of this class has EVER been awarded a gold medal in this country.

A MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT Organists, Pianists, Musical Directors and Composers in the world have expressed their opinions that no other instrument of this class equals those made by MASON & HAMLIN, and this testimony is full in our favor.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPARISONS instituted by gentlemen whose character and facilities for such investigations must give their testimony the greatest weight, is significant. The following are instances of recorded results of some of these:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 18, 1864, written by the Hon. Mr. J. M. McKim, of New York.]  
We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now sold in the United States is the greatest of real excellence. We have presented to our countrymen the results of our inquiries, and the opinion of the public has been in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ.

Advertisements.

THE TESTIMONY IS OVERWHELMING  
MASON & HAMLIN,  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
CABINET ORGANS,  
(an important improvement upon Melodeons, Harmoniums, and other instruments, and giving them the appearance of the following description of their work:

THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other premiums, have been awarded to them at the principal International Fairs in the world, within a few years. No other instrument of this class has EVER been awarded a gold medal in this country.

A MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT Organists, Pianists, Musical Directors and Composers in the world have expressed their opinions that no other instrument of this class equals those made by MASON & HAMLIN, and this testimony is full in our favor.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPARISONS instituted by gentlemen whose character and facilities for such investigations must give their testimony the greatest weight, is significant. The following are instances of recorded results of some of these:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 18, 1864, written by the Hon. Mr. J. M. McKim, of New York.]  
We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now sold in the United States is the greatest of real excellence. We have presented to our countrymen the results of our inquiries, and the opinion of the public has been in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ. The opinion of the public is in favor of the Cabinet Organ.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!  
DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.  
Sole Agents, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.